

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXV.]

MARCH, 1863.

NOTES.

A VISITATION OF THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF SUFFOLK.—PART IV.

XIV. *Eye.*

I. An altar tomb to Nicholas *Cutler*, Esq., 1568.

- { 1, 4, *Cutler*, Arg. three dragons heads erased Vert.
- { 2,.....Arg., three eel spears erect, 2-1 Sab.
- { 3,.....Gu. on a chevron between three fleur-de-lys Arg., as many morions Sab.

- Impaling { 1, *Tyrrell*, Arg. two chevrons Az., and border eng. Gu.
- { 2, *Coggeshall*, Arg. a cross between four escallops Sab.
- { 3, *Borgat*, paly of six Arg., Sab.
- { 4, *Flambert*, Gu. on chevron Arg., three dolphins Vert.

II. Monument to John *Brown*, Esq., 1732, Az. a chevron between three escallops Or, a border eng. Gu.

III. Monument to Thomas Wythe, M.A., 1835, 56 years Vicar. Az. three griffins passant in pale Or.

IV. Monument to Charles Cunningham, Gent., 1788. Arg. a shake-fork between two castles Sab. Crest—a unicorn's head Arg., horned Or.

V. Monument to Rear Admiral Sir Charles Cunningham, K.G.H., 1834. Cunningham and crest as before impaling per fess.

1. *Boycott*, Arg. a fess Sab., in chief three bomb-shells fired ppr.

2. Erm. on fess Gu., a lion pass. Or.

VI. Flat stone John Richard Dove, Gent., 1743. Sab. a fess dancetté Erm., between three doves Arg., surtout *Cotman*, Erm., on a chief Az., a griffin pass. Arg.

VII. Flat stone John *Sayer*, Esq., 1761. Gu. a chevron Erm., between three sea-mews Arg., imp. *Tyrell*.

VIII. Flat stone Henry *Vaux*, last Baron Harrowden, 1663. Checky Or, Gu. on chevron Az., three roses Arg.

IX. Flat stone Elizabeth *Cunningham*, 1768, Cunningham only.

X. Flat stone Thomas Brampton, Esq., 1712. Or on fess Sab., three plates. Crest—a lion sejant.

XI. Flat stone Nathaniel *D'Eye*, Esq.. Or on chief indented Az., two mullets Arg., imp. Gu., bend eng. between six lions ramp. Or. Crest—a pair of wings dispd. Or.

XII. Flat stone Laurina, dau. of last. *D'Eye* only.

XIII. Flat stone Martha, wife of Wm. *Cullum*, Esq., of Thorndon, 1732. Az. a chevron Erm., between three pelicans vulning Arg., imp. *D'Eye*.

XIV. Flat stone Mary, daughter of Robert *Stebbing*, Gent., and wife of Francis *D'Eye*, Esq., 1747. *D'Eye* imp. *Stebbing*, quarterly Or, Gu. on bend Sab. five besants.

XV. Flat stone Miles *Edgar*, Gent. Gu. a chevron Erm., between three leopards faces Arg. Crest—a pillar between two wings Or.

XVI. Flat stone Robert *Burley*, Gent., 1757. Vert three boars heads coupéd Arg., 2-1, imp. *Edgar*.

XVII. Flat stone James *Allington*, Gent., 1738. Sab. a bend eng. between six billets Arg., imp. *Coppinger*, bendy of eight Or, Gu. on fess Sab., three besants.

XVIII. Flat stone Henry *Edgar*, Gent., 1738, *Edgar* only.

XIX. Flat stone Mirabella, dau. of Sir John Haydon, Knt., of Bacons-thorpe, co. Norfolk, wife of Lawrence *Lomax*, Esq., 1702. Per pale Or, Sab. on bend cottized Erm., three escallops Gu., imp. *Haydon*, quarterly Arg., Gu. a cross quarterly counterchanged. Crest—a unicorn's head erased, in his mouth a sprig.

XX. Flat stone Mary, wife of Robert *Stebbing*, Gent., 1754. *Stebbing* as before, imp. *Neville*, Az. three bustards rising Arg. Crest—a lion's head erased Arg.

XXI. Flat stone Wm. *Howchin*, Gent., 1729. Or, three cinquefoils 2-1 Sab., surtout *Dykes*, Arg. on bend Az., three mullets Or. Crest—a hand holding a cinquefoil stalked.

XXII. Tomb in churchyard to Richard *Harding*, 1695. Arg. on bend Az., three martlets Or, on canton sinister a rose between two fleur-de-lys, imp. Arg. on chevron between three roundles, as many crosses pateé fitchee.

Achievements:—

I. Cunningham &c., as monument No. 5.

II. D'Eve &c., as on monument No. 11.

III. Sayer imp. Tyrrell, as on monument No. 7.

On the organ loft are two shields.

1. *Cornwallis* imp. *Townshend*.2. 1, 4, *Cornwallis*. 2, 3, *Butler*, Or, chief indented Az.Imp. 1, 4, *Townshend*. 2, 3, *De Vere*.XV. *Yaxley*.

I. Altar tomb in south aisle to William Yaxlee, Esq., 1600. Three Shields.

1. { 1, 6, *Yaxlee*, Erm. a chevron Sab., between 3 mullets pierced Gu.
 2, *Blodget*, Arg. three bugle horns Sab., strung Or.
 3, Arg. fess checley Or, Gu. between three escallops Sab.
 4, *Champayn*, Arg. three lozenges Gu., 2-1.
 5, *Ward*, Az. a cross flory Or.

2. { 1, *Bedingfield*, Erm. an eagle displayed Gu.
 2, *Todenham*, lozengy Arg., Gu.
 3, *Peche*, Arg., a fess between two chevrons Gu.
 4, *Rochester*, checky Or and Gu., on a fess Az., 3 escallops Or.
 5, *Patishull*, Arg. a fess between three crescent Sab.
 6, *Weyland*, Arg., on cross Gu., five escallops Or.
 7, *Herling*, Arg., an unicorn salient Sab.
 8, *Jenny*, paly of six Or, Gu., a chief Erm.
 9, *Bourn*, Arg., a chevron Gu., between three lions ramp. Sab.
 10, *Waldegrave*, per pale Arg., Gu.
 11, *Wyfold*, Or, three lions ramp. Gu., 2-1.
 12, *Chaworth*, Az., a chevron between three eagles heads coupé Or.

3. *Yaxlee* of six impaling *Bedingfield* of twelve.Crest—1, *Yaxlee*, a bull's head erased Sab., armed Or. 2, *Bedingfield*, a demi-eagle Or.II. Flat stone to Philippa, dau. of Sir George *Reece*, of Thwaite, Knt., and wife of Edward *Yaxlee*, Esq.1, 4, *Yaxlee*. 2, 3, *Blodget*.Imp. *Reece*, Sab., on a chevron between three fleur-de-lys Or, as many spear heads Az. Crest—an antelope passant.

Achievements.

1. Rev. Seymour *Lecke*, of Yaxley Hall, ob. 1786. Arg., on a saltire eng. Sab., five annulets Or. Crest—a peacock's tail displayed proper, between two eagles Or.2. Francis Gilbert Yaxlee *Lecke*, Esq., 1836. Arms *Lecke*, and crest as before.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

TAVERN RHYMES.

In my youth I was much amused with reading the under-written quaint verses, which I copied at the time from a fly-sheet, in a house (I believe to the best of my recollection) at Mulbarton.

"The Landlord's kind Caution to his Customers.

"Right welcome all who visit here,
I'll treat you with good wholesome cheer,
I deal in ale, as crystal clear,
In Porter brown, and good strong Beer.
I've Rum and Gin, and Brandy too;
They suit myself and will please you.
My Wines would make a Nabob Smile,
My Whiskey will your hearts beguile.
My chairs are easy, Fires are Bright,
So take a seat, yourselves delight.
My Tobacco's rich, pipes white as snow,
Alike They're formed to soothe your woe.
I'm ever ready to attend your call,
But I've no chalk to spoil my wall,
Chalk ever does sweet peace destroy,
Stirs up foul anger, stifles joy.
My Liquors good, my dealing just,
My profits small, I cannot trust.
I'm sure these lines can cause no sorrow,
So pay to-day, I'll trust to-morrow.
If I refuse to trust a friend,
Or if I trust or money lend,
The one he takes it in disdain,
The other will my house refrain."

And this I saw written in paint over a fire-place in a house, some three or four parishes from the above named place in Norfolk.

"All you that stand before the fire,
To see you sit is my desire,
That others may (as well as you),
See the Fire and feel it too.

Since man to man is so unjust,
None can tell what man to trust,
I've trusted many to my sorrow,
Pay to day, and trust to morrow."

Perhaps some of the readers of the *East Anglian* can kindly give further assistance on these Rhymes, also of the once and still existing Poetical Signboards in the *East Anglian*.—C. J. W. W.

FAMILY OF PRESTON, OF MENDHAM, NORFOLK (p. 309).

The Mr. Preston mentioned in the following extract, from a certificate dated 1602, "of the ruines and decayes" of Churches in the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, was probably a member of the above family.

"Needham. The rooffe of the Chancell there ys much decayed and so hath been by the space of fowr or fyve yeares last past by the defalt of *Mr. freeston*, and Mr. Gosnold, who haue the Impropriacon and tythes in leases the benefice beinge impropriat."

J. L'ESTRANGE.

MORTUARY FEES (pp. 234, 44, 55).

F. Hunt is mistaken in supposing that fees for breaking the ground are payable to the churchwardens. The soil of the churchyard is the Parson's freehold, and he can fix whatever fee he pleases for making a vault, or putting up a head-stone. A Rector of a country village, a friend of my own, many years since tested the legality of this dictum thus. A nonconformist living without the limits of his parish, applied for permission to bury his son, and asked the amount of the fee. The Rector having a prejudice against dissenters, demanded ten guineas, thinking that would put an end to the request. However, the petitioner went away to consult his lawyer, but soon returned with the ten guineas, which was paid over before the Rector would perform the burial service. The Mortuary fee of a shilling for burying a parishioner, and two shillings for a person dying out of the parish could not be "for tithes omitted in one's life time," because the greater part of the people at Dorchester had not, and could not possibly have, or hold any titheable property; all required lights, or *Mortars*, at their burials, and this customary charge was, in my opinion, for furnishing these, at any rate in that town, for a night funeral, originally required for every body, till the beginning of the 19th century.—R. C., *Queen's Gardens*.

PARISH COWS (pp. 66, 130, 157, 174).

There is a slight notice in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Bungay Trinity for the year 1539, relating to parish cows.

It appears that John Duke, a resident of the town, gave six kine, and a legacy of five pounds to the parish; he also bequeathed a few acres of land for the benefit of the poor, formerly known as "Duke's land," but now absorbed, and swallowed up in the possessions of others. The entries are as follows:

1539. Itm. Rec. of the xec' of Mr. Duke in ptye of payment of iijli	
xs. for the six kene, wh were to the parish	xviiijs. vjd.
Itm. Rec. more in full payment for the said kene	iiijli. xjs. vjd.
Itm. paid for an aquytance for the xec' of Mr. Duke, for the	
vj kene	ijd.

No mention is made as to the manner in which they were appropriated to the benefit of the poor.

It appears from the Elmsett and other extracts already recorded in your pages, that the money value of a cow at the end of the 16th century, was nine times as much as it was in the beginning. The price at Framlingham in 1498, as stated at page 157, being 3s. 4d.; at Bungay in 1559, 15s.; at Elmsett in 1581 (p. 131) 30s., and in the same parish in 1595-9, about 28s.

Bungay.

GRAT. B. BAKER.

Solemn League and Covenant (p. 306).—I am glad to see another batch of "Extracts from Parish Registers." Mr. Daveney deserves well of your readers. I do not write to you however merely to say this, but to express a hope, that if the Plumstead copy of the Solemn League and Covenant differs materially from the South Walsham one, Mr. Daveney will either supply you with a transcript, or, at the least, with a collation of it.—R.F.

NORWICH RINGERS IN DAYS GONE BY (p. 298).

My remark after the extract you published in your last number from a MS. in the Museum, requires emendation.

No doubt the Norwich Ringers have been celebrated for their clever performances, but it could not mean that scientific ringing was at that time (1723) performed no where else.

In "Campanalogia, or the Art of Ringing improved, by Fabian Stedman," published in 1677, at page 22, he laments that "the ringing of changes having generally diverted the learners fancy from the practice of *raising* round ringing and *easing*;" and he says that "changes are now generally rung at half pulls." The little book (of which there are five later editions) is "a guide to the ringing of all kind of changes, to which is added a great variety of new peals," on five to eight Bells. He dedicates the book to the Society of College Youths, "because the great variety of peals of grandsire and grandsire bobs, was the offspring of that Society." So that it is fair to conclude that there must have been scientific change ringing in London at that time. The fact is, that it came in with the invention of hanging bells with *whole* wheels, before which they were hung with half or three-quarter wheels (still common in Dorset and South Anglia), and the bells could not be managed for changes.

When and where were whole wheels first introduced?

Rectory, Clyst St. George, Feb. 9, 1863. H. T. ELLACOMBE, M.A.

ENIGMATICAL INSCRIPTION ON A CHANCEL SCREEN.

Upon the screen between the nave and chancel in the church of South Walsham St. Mary, the following lettering is arranged in an oval form, at the end of the Decalogue. It is probably of the age of George the First. The stenographic mode is evidently adopted to form an enigmatical difficulty for the solution of the curious.

P R S V R Y P R F C T M N V R K P T H S P R C P T S T N

H. DAVENEY.

Bunn's Bank otherwise "Bunde Bank" (p. 308).—If E. G. R. will turn to the account of Buckenham Priory and Castle at p. 211, of Mr. Harrod's "*Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk*," he will find a valuable and interesting notice of "Bunn's Bank." Mr. H. conceives this to be a corruption of "Bunde Bank," and states "it is still, for a considerable portion of its course, the boundary between Attleburgh and Buckenham."—J. L'ESTRANGE.

Hour Glasses in Churches (pp. 6, 61, 68, 178).—There is a stand for an Hour Glass fixed to the south side of the chancel screen, in Mundham church, Norfolk.—A.

* Norwich 1857. The small remainder of this work is now on sale at Cundall and Miller's, Norwich.

INSCRIPTION ON THE BATTLEMENTS OF NEWTON FLOTMAN STEEPLE,
NORFOLK.

Passing through Newton Flotman on the 25th December, 1861, with a friend who happened to have a telescope with him, I remembered that Blomfield in his account of this parish mentions an inscription on the battlements of the church tower, which on account of its height from the ground, he could not read. Accordingly I endeavoured to make it out, and spent an hour and a half in the attempt. The sun shining brightly all the time was not in my favour, and the grass being covered with a rime frost, did not increase the comfort of my situation, added to which I became the centre of attraction to some of the rustics, who never having noticed the inscription could not imagine why a fellow should be looking at their, by no means lofty steeple, through a telescope about a yard long, and were exceedingly merry at my expense.

The inscription is in black letter on the east side of the tower, and commences at the south east corner, with

The swete | gascion of | ihe crist | hely be.

arranged in four lines. There are four more lines on the next battlement, and three on the next to that, apparently in latin; these baffled me, and if I could have afforded the time, I believe I should have stayed until I had made them out. I subjoin what I noted down of them, inaccurate and imperfect as it is, and shall be obliged to any one who will give the correct reading.

aima ei'
ac
me ac
Emme uxoris

patron'
anno dom
ni 1631.

VIATOR.

Jane Lusson (p. 285).—Jane Vaughan, whose marriage with Robert Lusson, is recorded in the Somerset House Chapel Register, 1751, is the lady whose Christian name is left blank in the pedigree given by Suckling, *Suffolk Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 454. She died 26th, or 28th May, 1816, aged 116, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, "perhaps the oldest person interred there. Head stone E. and W. 25, N. and S. 48" (*Bunhill Memorials*, p. 352). There is a portrait of Mrs. Lusson, engraved by R. Cooper—a full length in antiquated garb and with a tall walking staff;—"Jane Lewson, remarkable for her age and peculiarities." In Mr. C. J. Palmer's *Continuation of Manship*, pp. 217, 218, some confusion is introduced by the misprint of Mr. for Mrs. Robert Lusson, and of 1726 for 1816. Also it may be noted that in the pedigree above referred to in Suckling, at foot of the page, 'Shasu' should be 'Shaen'.—S. W. Rrx.

Possey Rings (pp. 61, 99, 114, 310).—In removing a few days ago some of the debris of the church steeple of Westleton, which fell down in 1776, a brass ring was found inscribed in the inside, in very rude characters, "Love Vertue."—S. A. W

ETYMOLOGY OF MELLIS (p. 509).

This Parish is situated on some of the highest ground in Suffolk, and hence derives its name *Mel* (British) a bald, or bare hill. "Fair Melrose with its ruins grey," delightfully situated at the base of the Eildon Hills, on this side of a fertile valley, watered by the Tweed, was named Melross, a promontory, or neck of land, stretching out under the hill; and Mr. Cumming will find Melbourne, Melbury, &c., holding similar positions in the counties where they stand. *Melles* in Domesday Book is the British name for the place. *Mel*, which the Saxons retained when they settled in England, and the Normans at the Conquest, added *les* to it. The Norman spelling, both as to the names of places and persons, has always been a puzzle to antiquaries, in their researches into the records of English History. *Mill*, *mola*, Latin, *Miln*, Saxon, was a machine for grinding corn; and also the building containing such machine. It is very probable that many places compounded with *Mil* may have got that compound from the Saxons in the Mediæval Ages. The Mill (on rivers) was the property of the lord of the manor, and the tenants were not permitted to have their corn ground elsewhere; and such mills are alluded to in the Domesday Survey, but not as the names of parishes, and they are usually mentioned as part of the property of noblemen, or of religious houses, and when the name of a parish, or hamlet begins with *Mil*, e.g. Milbourne St. Andrew, Dorset., or Milbourne Port, Somerset, it is only a contraction for *middle*, as the situations of these places proves, and the history of both these counties explains to the readers as the etymology. Wind mills were not introduced into Eurpe till the time of the crusades, and can have no connection with names of English Parishes.

Queen's Gardens.

R. C.

I cannot agree with Mr. Cumming in thinking that the local name *Mellis*, is "the Anglo-Saxon plural of *Mell* or *Mill*;" nor can I attach any importance to the circumstance of the parish being "situated on some of the highest ground in Suffolk, most favourable for the erection of wind-mills;" simply because *wind-mills* were not in use in England till centuries after our parishes had received their names, and because wherever, in very early records, we meet with a vocable that may signify the word *mill*, as we very frequently do in the Domesday Survey, it must be understood as denoting a *water-mill*.

In seeking for correct etymology in local nomenclature, we should bear in mind that almost all the names of places that can be traced to a Teutonic or a Scandinavian origin, are composed of two members; the latter denoting the settlement or neighbourhood to be described, as *ford*, *hām*, and *læs*; the former the particular character of that settlement or neighbourhood, as *stān*, *burn*, and *miln*.

Mellis in the Domesday Book is written *Melles*, and I believe *Motles*, and *Mellels*; the first form as Mr. Cumming says, is probably the most correct mode of spelling. Now I take this word to be a dissyllable, and derive

it from the A.S. *mylen*, *miln*—a *mill*, that is, when occurring at this early period, a *water-mill*; and the final syllable is the A.S. *les*—a *pasture* or *common*.

There is no mention of a water-mill at *Mellis* in the Domesday Record, but they were formerly found on almost every stream, and I see by the Ordnance Map that there is a stream which rises in *Mellis* and flows into the Waveney between Diss and Scole.—GEORGE MUNFORD, *East Winch*.

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF NORFOLK.

I now propose to enter into the derivation of the names of Norfolk rivers, many of which would appear to be etymologically connected with those of Suffolk. To this end, I shall not only refer to their present appellation on the Ordnance Map of this county; but also to the several names under which they occur in the histories and maps of the county. Indeed, without a careful comparison of the different maps, &c., one might be often led to conclude that what is really only another name for a river, is another river altogether. I shall likewise, at the same time, take notice of most of the local names compounded of a vocable, signifying "water" or "river."

I will commence with the river Tiffey, which appears to rise a little S. E. of Wymondham, or Wyndham, and to fall into the Dyke Beck river, near to Crownthorpe. It is essentially the same name as the Tivy or Teivi, co. Cardigan, South Wales; the Tavy or Theve, co. Devon; the Tave, cos. Glamorgan, and Pembroke; the Teviot or Tiviot, co. Roxburgh; the Tay, Taw, or Tau, the name of rivers and lochs in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. Chalmers says *taw*, in ancient Gaulish, was applied to a water or river, *teivi* or *tavi*, in British, signifies "what expands or spreads," "what has a tendency to expand or spread," *tevig*, "expanding," "spreading over," and he gives the root in the Celtic *ta*, *tau*, "what expands or spreads." I am disposed to think that Chalmers in most of his derivations is more poetical and imaginative than philosophical; and that he has not sufficiently compared the different names with one another; and further, that the names of most rivers in Europe may be traced to a simple root, implying either "water" or river; and that the original of all the above names was *tav*, another form of *tam*, by change of *m* into *v*, so common in the Celtic language, as *avon* for *amon*; *caen* for *maen*. *Tam* is found in the names of several European rivers, and doubtless signifying "water or river." The etymology of *tam* is doubtful. It is most probably from Gr *P(o)tamos* (thus *potam*, *ptam*, which would easily corrupt into *tam*. I may here introduce the Taes or Tese (whence Tasburgh derived its name) which joins the Yar, near Norwich, which would seem to be the same name as Tay, called by Ptolemy *Taous*; by Tacitus *Tavus*, from which *Taes*, found written *Taus*, would easily corrupt. Gale in his commentary on Antoninus, p. 109, says the Taes or Tese was called *Tau*, and that the station *Ad Tatum*, mentioned in the Pentingerian tables, was

situated at Tasburgh. See Blomefield. Conf. the Test or Tost, anciently called the Tees or Tesse (which lower down is called the Ant or Anton, whence Southampton, in Hants, was called; the Tees (in L. Teesia, Teesa, and Athesis, in G. Etsch, in Ptolemy *Tue*), co. Durham; the Adige (in G. Etsch, in L. Athesis) which flows through the Tyrol and Italy.

In the north of Norfolk are seven places (distinguished from each other by an adjunct) having their names from a rivulet called the Burn, from A. S. *burn* (in G. *brunn*), by corruption, *born*, *bourn*, *bourne*, and *bone*, a "brook."

There are two rivulets in this county called the Blackwater, one rising near Scoulton, flowing past Little Cressingham, Bodney, and Langford, which joins the Wissey, a little above Ickborough; the other falling into the Yare, near Hendingham station. Blackwater is not an uncommon appellation of rivers. There is the Blackwater or Pant, in Essex, which falls into Blackwater Bay; the Blackwater, co. Dorset, a tributary of the Stour; the Blackwater, co. Hants, which joins the Loddon. There are two rivers in Ireland called Blackwater, and one in the United States. We have the Welsh rivers called the Rhônddu Fawr, and the Rhônddu Bach, *i.e.* the great and little Rhônddu, from the British *yr-avon-ddu*, or from *rhen-ddu*, both denoting "the black river or water." Conf. the Duve in Kildare, the Dove, co. Stafford; the Dove, co. Derby; the Dow, in Yorkshire; all signifying "black," from Brit. *du*, Ir. *dubh*. Again, Melas (Gr.), signifying "black," was the name of rivers in Arcadia, Bœotia, Cappadocia, Ionia, Macedonia, Pamphylia, Thessaly, and Thrace. But why did rivers receive an appellation denoting "black"? Although doubtless they were sometimes so called from the muddy character of their waters, yet generally speaking it was for another reason, viz, because rivers whose course was slow have usually a blackish appearance.

There is a rivulet called the Chet or Ket (mentioned in the Ordnance Map) which falls into the Yare, and from whence the parish of Chedgrave would seem to have had its appellation. *Chet* or *Ket* is probably the same word as *Jed* in Jedburgh, Scotland, "the fortress on the river Jed or Ged." There is a rivulet called the Jet, in Bretagne; the Gade, in Herts, whence Gaddesden; the Göta river in Sweden, whence Göteborg. The name of all these rivers are doubtless derived from the Belg. *gote*, *geute*, Low. L. *gota*, a canal (Ostg. L. B. B. cap. 8. *flodgiuta*, a canal, Alem. *gusu*, flumina, *cussa*, inundatio, *giozzo*, fluvius, A. S. *gyte*, an overflowing, *geotan*, to pour, Su-Goth *giuta*, effundere, fluere, manare, Ulph. *giutan*, Alem. *giezen*, *giezen*, Belg. *gielen*, Ice. *gusa*), from Gr. *chéō*, *cheusō*, to pour.

Clay or Cley (found Cleia and Cleiatorpa) is said to have derived its name from the small stream on which it is situated, which falls into the harbour. Blomefield makes it to run through the town to Goderstone and Oxburgh (town on the Ox water), and to fall into the Wissey. Cf. Cliburn, co., Westmoreland, Cleybrook, co. Leicester, and Cleggate (a manor), co. Surrey. The word Cleia is evidently derived from the W. *lli*, a flood, flux, stream, by change of *ll*, into *c*.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

HONOR OF RICHMOND.

In the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, December 22, 1781, is this advertisement.—E.

"HONOR OF RICHMOND

"In the Counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, Hertford, and Essex, Parcel of the Possessions of the Crown of England, heretofore in Jointure to Catherine, late Queen Dowager, deceased.

"Whereas many of the different Proprietors of Estates, holden of the said Honour of Richmond, have, for several years last past, neglected to pay their Quit Rents, and by reason of the extensiveness of the said Honour, and the consequent inconvenience of collection, the same have been suffered to run considerably in arrear, and whereas it is assumed that some of the Tenants have been ready to pay their Quit Rents, but have not known where, or to whom to pay the same; therefore the Lord of the said Honour doth hereby give notice to the several Tenants, who hold lands of the said Honour, that he has appointed William Nash, of Royston, in Hertfordshire, Attorney, his deputy, to receive for his use, the several Quit Rents due to the said Honour; and has also empowered him to grant Dockets to such Tenants as desire the same, by which they will be exempted from paying Toll in every Market and Fair in England. And, if any Tenant after this notice neglects to pay his Quit Rent to the said Mr. Nash, as the same becomes due, Warrants of Distress will be issued where the lands can be ascertained to enforce the Payment with Costs; and where the lands cannot be ascertained, a Bill will be filed in the Court of Exchequer against the Owners of such Estates, as against the Debtors of the Crown, to compel Payment of the Arrears, and the setting forth of such Lands, and other extensive Powers of the said Honour will be executed. And for the better Information of the several Tenants, a List of Parishes in the aforesaid Counties, comprized within the said Honour are hereunder set forth as taken from the original Constat and Rates.

"In *Cambridgeshire*, Weston Colvill, Burrough Green, Dullingham, Stow cum Quay, Fulburn, Teversham, Wilbraham, Horsheath, Linton, Balsham, Little Abington, Pampisford, Baberham, Castle Camps, Shudley Camps, Papworth Everard, Little Eversden, Drayton, Westwick, Swavesey, Long Stanton, Dry Drayton, Caldecot, Malton, Foxton, Bassingborn, Wickkyng, Ely. In *Suffolk*, Ixning. In *Essex*, Feldham, Chisham-Grange, Spains Hall."

Meaning of Pendany (p. 310).—In Tanner's Collections, under the head of Church Ornaments, is this note from Register Godsalue, fo. 196. "I will have bought a *pendant* of silk called a stremer, to the church of Carbroke, of the price of iv marc." May not *pendany* and *pendant* be synonymous?—A.

Query a Vault?—"Pendentive" (with architects) the whole body of a vault, suspended out of the perpendicular of walls, and bearing against the *arc boutant*.—C. J. W. W.

Apolye (p. 310).—Perhaps this means a pully. One frequently notices pulleys in the roofs of our old churches, their usual situation being somewhat in advance of the high altar and the roodscreen, the one for the sacrament light, the other for the rowel or *corona lucis*.—A.

QUERIES.

Families of Scrivener and Brettingham.—Can any of your readers oblige me by communicating any facts respecting these families.—F.

LOCAL PROVERBS.

On a stray leaf (paged 169) of the *Universal Magazine* for April, 1759, now in my hands, there is a continuation of what is called "the account of Suffolk," containing very brief descriptions of Brandon, Mildenhall, Halesworth, Southwold, Lestoff, Beckles, and Bungay:—

"The two towns last mentioned, with two others in this county (so says the writer of the article), have incurred this proverbial censure, though with what justice does not appear.

"Beckles for a puritan,
Bungay for the poor,
Halesworth for a drunkard,
And Bilborough* for a whore."

If any reader of the *East Anglian* can throw a light on the origin of the above, he will be conferring a favour, by perpetuating it in the pages of a future number.—GRAY. B. BAKER, Bungay.

Wearing a Leather Apron.—I met the other day with an old gentleman of Suffolk, who, speaking of curious sayings in use in that district, named the following:—That a woman, denying something with which she was charged, would say "I should as soon think of wearing a leather apron," which he explained, by saying that there was a popular belief, that the man who carried the cross for the Saviour was a farrier, and had the nails stuck in his apron. Have you ever heard of this? or can you get any information in your locality?—S.

Arms of Arthur.—One of the quarterings which I derive by descent from the heiress of Colby, of Banham, Norfolk, is the coat of *Arthur; parti, per bend sinister, Gules and Azure*:—Ann, daughter and heiress of John Arthur, of Wiggshall, Norfolk, Esq., then deceased, having married in 1656, her first husband, John Colby, Esq., she married, secondly, Edward North, of Benacre, Suffolk, Esq. These arms, as those of Arthur, are so engraved on the tombstone of Mr. North, in Benacre church (5th June, 1701) and also on, as a Colby quartering, a silver cup in the possession of my family. I cannot find them in any Ordinary. Papworth does not give them, but I have an impression that the same coat was borne as a quartering by the late Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. I shall be much obliged to any correspondent who can give me any reference to the arms in question, or to the family (Arthur) by whom they were borne.—G. A. C.

Arms of Sheriffs of Suffolk.—Can any of your readers in East Anglia furnish me with the arms of the following gentlemen, Sheriffs of Suffolk?—Sir John Prescott, of Hoxne, Knt., 1627. John Colton, of Earl Soham, Esq., 1644. Samuel Blackaby, Esq., of Stowmarket, 1668. Sir Robert Dicer, Bart., of Ipswich, 1669. Francis Sherwin, Esq., 1674. Jacob Garrett, Esq., of Creeting S. Mary, 1684. Jeffery Nightingale, Esq., 1686. Daniel Browning, Esq., 1695. John Dresser, Esq., of Blyford, 1809. Jonathan Myles, Esq., 1715. John Inwood, Esq., 1717.—JOHN H. SPERLING.

* Bilborough,